

Secrets of Foreign Missions as indicated by communications to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

Our English and American schools are all in a state of successful operation: and I am to say, that the preaching in the churches this season, has thus far been quite evangelical, to the perfect astonishment and great encouragement of all who are sighing after a better state of things. Whether all this is to be attributed to the influence of the new patriarch, or whether the preacher is himself afraid to rave as in former years against all that is benevolent and good, and is consulting his own popularity in the case, I cannot say: but the fact is a marvellous one.

Extracts from Mr. Goodell's Journal.

September 20, 1835.—Sabbath. Since my return from the country, on the 10th inst. I have had several long and interesting conversations with various individuals, and feel much encouraged to urge the claims of the gospel more than ever upon the attention of men. There seems to be a tenderness on the minds of many which can be accounted for only on the supposition of a special divine influence. The agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society recently remarked to me, that the change among the Greeks had been so great, during the last five years, that it really seemed like a difference of twenty five years, or almost a whole generation. Among the Armenians the change has been still greater. Nor has it been scarcely less among the Turks.

26. The father of M. (the latter being in our employ, and a scholar in our High School, and the former one of the priests of Pera,) informed us that he had begun to preach in the church, having for several Sabbaths in succession employed half an hour or more in explaining the gospel; that some of the other priests, moved with envy, had lodged a complaint against him with the patriarch's vicar; that the latter had called him before him for examination; but, after hearing his explanation, had dismissed him with permission to preach as much as he pleased.

October 5. Several of the young men in the school seem to be yielding up their whole hearts and lives to the influence of the gospel. They have come to me at different times for the loan of religious books, and I have had some most delightful talks with them.

29. We find the bishops, even helping and interceding with us to employ their parishes, or teachers, and to do them all the good in our power. Surely it is the Lord's doing. It is the hand of our God, which is good upon us!

Nov. 8. Sabbath. Preached to day on the Syrian woman, or praying mother. The congregation was the largest we have had this season; and it was literally a Bochim. I do not think there was a dry eye in the house. There has been for several weeks a very interesting state of feeling in our own families, and among our own children; and we trust, that something of the same tenderness and solemnity is beginning to be felt by others.

13. Had another pleasant visit from B. vartabed, the interesting bishop of R. I learnt from this bishop, that there are within the walls of Constantinople not far from 1,300,000 souls.

Now, said the bishop, if all these hundreds of thousands, could be sent to America or England, for some ten or twelve years, they might perhaps learn something good, be delivered from the power of darkness, and become fitted to belong to the kingdom of Christ.

14. I received a letter this morning from B. vartabed, the above mentioned bishop, whose diocese is all Thrace. In this letter he styles me, "The honorable father,"—"The illustrious preacher of the gospel," etc.; and he begs me to overlook and forgive a misdemeanor on one of the young men in the High School, who now appeared penitent, and he himself would be guaranty for his good behaviour in time to come—another striking instance of the confidence and kind feelings of these high dignitaries of the church towards us and our objects.

Dec. 9. Went with Mr. Dwight and Senakerim to Has Koy, one of the suburbs of Constantinople, and called on deacon K., the learned priest, of whose ordination with fourteen orders, and of whose hopeful state you have already been informed. The evidence he gives of being truly "A man after God's own heart," is becoming more and more decisive. He was well acquainted with the hopeful Armenian, mentioned in my journal under date of September 30th; and he said that the man's conversation, after he had visited me, was so very remarkable that he had written much of it down; and raising his hand, he added in a tender and interesting tone of voice, "Whoever takes the gospel, and lives according to its holy precepts, becomes a very sweet man."

This priest has the charge of a school, consisting of 375 boys, with some half a dozen under teachers, or assistants. A class of twenty, the finest boys in the school, were attending, under his more immediate direction, to the critical study of the New Testament.

MISSIONARIES WELCOMED IN PERSIA.

Extracts from the Journal of Mr. Perkins at Oomiah.

Nov. 19. We again rode six fursaks; crossed the mountain ridge which separates the province of Salma from Oomiah, and reached Galavan, the village of Mar Yohanna, the bishop who resided with me during the last year at Tabreez. Our attendant, who is a nephew of the Bishop and belongs in this village, rode forward to announce our coming. A mile and a half before reaching Galavan, the bishop came full gallop to meet us; and as we approached the village, nearly all the men in it marched out in procession to welcome our arrival. Their repeated assurances of "welcome, welcome, welcome," were long and loud. "Were the whole world given to them," they said, "their joy on that account could not equal that created by our coming."

The bishop conducted us to his own house, where a large room was neatly spread with

carpets for our reception. Every thing appeared very cleanly, and much care and labor had obviously been bestowed, in anticipation of our arrival. A dinner of bread, butter, cheese, melons, and raisins, was immediately spread before us. While at dinner, the bishop called his brother, a lad of fifteen, to entertain us by reading English. The boy took an English New Testament from his pocket, and read to us the third chapter of Matthew, as accurately as most boys of his age in America could have read it. We were alike surprised and delighted at the exhibition. The boy had never received any English instruction, save what the bishop himself had given him since he and the priest returned from Tabreez, four months ago, after residing 8 or 10 months in my family. Both the bishop and priest; immediately after they reached home, commenced, each in his native village, giving English instruction; and this boy's proficiency in a fair specimen of the success which has attended their efforts. That the Nestorians, as a people, have fine talents and an unquenchable thirst to learn, we have the fullest demonstrations. "This boy," said the bishop, as his brother closed his book, "I shall give to Dr. Grant. I wish him to complete his knowledge of English, and study medicine." The boy is very bright, amiable lad, and Dr. Grant has since taken him into his family.

In the course of the afternoon, my friends called to welcome us to Oomiah, with whom we had friendly conversation. At evening, we spread our fare upon our stool, which we used on the road for a table. The bishop had ordered a lamb to be killed and directed my attendant to cook it for the occasion. A considerable number of villagers were invited to partake with us at our evening meal. And just as we were sitting down, to crown the feast, our German brethren, Messrs. Hoerle and Schneider, rode up to the door, on their return from a tour into Kurdistan. We passed the evening delightfully in conversation with these missionary friends and Nestorian guests.

[On the 20th they travelled to Oormiah 32 miles, where the house provided for them is a comfortable one. The Governor sent "the chief of the government servants to congratulate them."]

Nov. 22. The Holy Sabbath. The bishop and priest who lived with us at Tabreez were with us at breakfast. After breakfast the bishop inquired if we had attended prayers this morning. I answered him in the affirmative, and inquired if he wished to attend prayers with us. "To be sure," said he, "I wish always to unite with you in your religious devotions."

Both the bishop and priest speak English sufficiently to make themselves very well understood. They appear exceedingly attached to us and seem to take it for granted that they are to live in our families. They are now of great service to us in assisting us to get our house repaired and arranged for winter; besides they have become so intelligent and American in their character, that we find in them very agreeable companions.

23. We received many visits and presents, both from the Nestorians of the city, and of the neighboring villages. Mooktasi, (the pilgrim, i. e. to Jerusalem,) among the rest, came from Geog Tappa, the village of our priest, and brought with him his little son whom he presented to me on my visit to Oomiah last year. "This child," said the old man, "is no longer mine; he is yours. He is no longer Nestorian; he is English. His name is no longer Yohanna; it is John." The old man then told his son to read to me in my own language; and the boy took from his pocket the English New Testament and read to me a chapter in an admirable manner. He is one of those whom our priests have been instructing in English, since he and the bishop returned from Tabreez. This boy I have taken into my family. He learns fast, and is a very promising lad. I hope and confidently trust that Providence designs him as a burning and shining light among his benighted fellow countrymen.

24. The governor again sent for permission for the klan to call on us, and communicate his congratulations; but we were still obliged to defer him until to-morrow, for want of a place in which to receive him.

25. The khan called to visit us. He is an accomplished Persian, and said all the fine things of which Persians are so capable, in praise of his governor, (who belongs to one of the most renowned families in the kingdom,) and respecting the universal joy which, he said, is spread throughout Oomiah, by our arrival. Respecting us, he said, among other things, "Your coming here is like the sun's rising upon the world, hitherto, darkness has prevailed, but now the light has come." The khan doubtless alluded in this figure to the prospect of temporal benefit from Dr. Grant's practice in medicine, and by giving secular instruction; but we hope his remark will prove prophetic in a higher and more glorious sense.

26. Our large yard was full, as it is every day, from morning till night, of the halt lame, and blind, and the diseased of every description, waiting to be healed. May these multitudes feel the disease of sin, and flee to Christ the physician of souls.

CHARACTER OF THE TURKS.

Extract of a letter from a missionary.

I have been much disappointed in the character of the Turks. When in America, my conceptions of it were those of the most cruel barbarity and ferocity. I used to feel that I should always tremble to enter the presence of one of them. But my fears have not been realized. There are many things in their character that deservedly call forth admiration. Those in the higher ranks of life have much apparent mildness, dignity and ease in their manners. And the impression they make upon a stranger is quite in their favor. It is true they still love to dominate, and have a disposition to oppress. And with the scenes of the Greek revolution fresh in our minds, we cannot acquit them of the charge of cruelty. Still, when their rage is not particularly excited, as it was then, they are both capable of, and do often ex-

hibit feelings of kindness and generosity. And as to honesty and integrity in dealing, I believe it is the general opinion, that they are rather more worthy of trust and confidence than the nominal Christian.

PRESENT STATE OF THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

The Executive Committee of the American Tract Society feel constrained to call the attention of its friends and supporters to its present pecuniary wants.

At the close of the Society's year ending on the 15th of April last, the Treasury was short of meeting dues in the sum of \$2,303.03. That sum is now increased to \$12,056.77, for which the Society's responsibilities have been, for the time being, assumed by individual members of the Committee.

While such is the deficiency of the Society's means, its plans were never so enlarged, nor the fields of promise opened before it so extensive. The circulation of the Society's standard *Evangelical Volumes* is exciting so deep an interest in our large cities and towns, and throughout the community, that the stock in the Society's Depository must be greatly increased, as well as new volumes added, to meet the demand. And besides supplying families, churches, and associations, the most urgent appeals, spread before the Society and entertained at its last anniversary, are still pressing for the supply of our *shipping, steam and canal boats* on our maritime and internal waters, with *libraries*, involving a probable expense of not far from \$30,000; and for which the Committee are gratified to observe that ladies have commenced subscriptions of ten dollars each, in the hope that others will do the same, to the number of 3,000, and thus complete the amount. As a commencement of the distribution for seamen and boatmen, the committee have already granted libraries to the amount of \$1,000, for the ocean, and \$1,000 for our internal waters.

The claims of the *Blind* have also been presented: and the Committee have resolved to appropriate \$1,000 for printing *Pilgrim's Progress* in raised letters for their use.

There remains also but nine months of the Society's year for obtaining the sum of \$35,000, which the Society at its last anniversary resolved to attempt to raise the present year for *foreign and pagan lands*, a sum judged the least which it could consistently attempt to raise, and which many who took part in the meeting, in view of the wide openings abroad, were anxious to increase to \$45,000 or 50,000. Of the \$55,000, the committee have already designated \$3,000 for Russia, in answer to the call of the Rev. Mr. Brown, now in this country, from St. Petersburg; and the whole amount received for foreign distribution since the commencement of the Society's year is about \$3,775 12.

The committee cannot but further invite the attention of the friends of Zion, of every name, to the duty of *personal activity in Tract and volume distribution*. These publications themselves God is greatly blessing, and the presentation of every copy gives a happy opportunity for a word of affectionate warning, or counsel, by which individual Christians may do much, through the divine blessing, for the eternal welfare of men. It is to be hoped especially, that the circulation of volumes, which are furnished at cost, will be voluntarily undertaken by Christians in every part of the country, and prosecuted till all the accessible population around them shall be supplied.

The Committee would still further invite the attention of the friends of the Society to the last Annual Report, containing a mass of interesting facts and documents bearing on each department of its operations, and evidences of the superadded blessings of the Holy Spirit, which must warm and cheer every Christian heart.

The Committee feel that, to all who look for redemption of the fallen world through the instrumentality of God's people, this Society now presents at once a most encouraging and urgent claim for their *personal efforts*, and their *liberal contributions*, which may be directed in any channel of the Society's operations, according to the will of the donors.

By order of the Committee,
JAMES MILNOR, Ch'mn.
WILLIAM A. HALLOCK, Cor. Sec.
O. EASTMAN, Vis. and Fin. Sec.
New-York, 150 Nassau-street July 18, 1836.

* The Society's *Family Library* now consists of Doddridge's Rise and Progress; Wübenhorst's Practical View; Edwards on the Affections, with Flavel's Touchstone; Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress; Baxter's Call, Dying Thoughts, and Life; Life of Brainerd; Life of Martyn; Allen's Alarm, with Pike's Religion and Eternal Life; Pike's Persuasive to Early Piety; Pike's Guide to Young Disciples; Life of Payson; Nevins's Practical Thoughts and Thoughts on Popery; and a volume on Infidelity, comprising the standard treatises of Soame Jenyns, Leslie, Lyttleton, Watson, and others.

The Society has also published Henry on Meekness, Flavel on Keeping the Heart, Keith's Evidences of Prophecy, a volume on Intemperance, Life of S. Pearce, Life of Kilpin, Life of Page, Mather's Essays to do Good; the Young Christian, Mother at Home, and Child at Home, by Messrs. Abbott; two choice books for the young by Mr. Gallaudet; four numbers of a series of *Youths Biography*; and has several other valuable volumes now stereotyping or in progress.

I MUST PRAY MORE.

Extracts from Nevins's Practical Thoughts. I habitually feel this necessity, but the other day the conviction came to my mind with strange power, and I said with greater emphasis than ever, *I must pray more*. It struck me with indescribable wonder that so little time should be employed, and so little energy expended in prayer, even by those who are prompt to acknowledge its dignity as a privilege, and its efficacy as a means of obtaining good. It is not now as it was in practical times. We do not pray as Jacob did. He wrestled until the breaking of the day. Yes, his praying was wrestling, and it lasted all night. We put

forth no such power in prayer, and we do not allow the repose of our nights to be interrupted by it. It is not because our wants are all supplied that we are so feeble and brief in prayer—nor is it that God's beauty is exhausted. We are as poor as creatures ever were, and He as rich and munificent as ever. His hand is not shortened, neither his ear heavy.

If prayer was nothing but a duty, we ought to pray more. We do not pray enough to discharge the mere obligation of prayer. We are commanded to pray more than we do, to say, to pray "without ceasing." But prayer, while it is a duty, is rather to be viewed by us in the light of a privilege. And O it is such a privilege! What a favor that we may petition God and ask of him eternal life, with the confidence that we shall not ask in vain! How strange it is that we no more value and exercise this privilege of prayer! It is astonishing that the sense of want, or desire of happiness, does not carry us oftener to the throne of grace, and that we should ever require to be incited to prayer by the stimulus of conscience. Oh! I wonder that we do not oftener go in unto the King, whose gracious sceptre is ever extended towards us—I wonder we have not more frequent and longer interviews with our heavenly Father. It is strange we do not pray more, when prayer is the easiest way of obtaining good. What is so easy as to ask for what we want? How could we receive blessings on cheaper terms? Surely it is easier than to labor, and less expensive than to buy. It may be hard to the spirit to ask of men. To beg of them you may be ashamed. But no such feeling should keep you aloof from God. He giveth and upbraideth not.

But prayer is not merely the easiest way of obtaining good. It is the only way of obtaining the greatest of all good. The subordinate necessities of life we get by labor or purchase; but the things we most need are given in answer to prayer. The one thing needful is a divine donation.—We ask, and receive it. Now we labor much. Why do we not pray more? Do we seek a profitable employment? None is so profitable as prayer. No labor makes so large a return. If you have an unoccupied hour—and you have many, or might have—by redeeming time you cannot employ it in any way that shall tell so favorably on your interest as by filling it up with petitions to God. Yet when we have such an hour, how apt we are to spend it in unprofitable intercourse with our fellows, rather than in communion with God. It is wonderful that we talk so much, when "the talk of the lips tendeth only to penury," and pray so little, when prayer "brings a quick return of blessings in variety."

Is there any thing attended by a pure pleasure than prayer? One who knew said, "It is good for me to draw near to God"—and again, "It is good to sing praises unto God: for it is pleasant, and praise is comely." All the exercises of devotion are as full of pleasure as they are abundant in profit.

But prayer is not only a means of getting good. It is such a means of doing good, I wonder our benevolence does not lead us to pray more. We are commanded, "as we have opportunity," to do good unto all men. Now prayer affords us the opportunity of being universal benefactors.—Through God we can reach all men. We can make ourselves felt by all the world by moving the hand that moves it. In no other way can we reach all. Prayer makes us in a sense, omnipresent and omnipotent. It prevails with Him who is both.

The world needs your intercessions. It lies in wickedness. Zion needs them.—She languishes because few pray for her peace; few come to her solemn assemblies. Whose family needs not the prayers of its every member? Who has not kindred that are out of Christ? With such a call upon us for prayer so urgent and from so many quarters, I wonder we pray so more.

I must pray more because Christians, whose biography I have read, have prayed more than I do.

God is disposed to hear more prayers from me than I offer; and Jesus, the Mediator, stands ready to present more for me. If I pray more I shall sin less. I will pray more. The Lord me help to fulfil this resolution.

AN AMIABLE CHARACTER.

Among the papers of President Edwards, there was found the following beautiful character. It is that of her who was afterward his wife:

They say there is a young lady in New-Haven who is beloved of that great Being that made and rules the world; and that there are certain seasons in which this great Being, in some way or other invisible, comes to her, and fills her mind with exceeding sweet delight; and that she hardly cares for any thing, except to meditate on him; that she expects, after a while, to be received up where he is, to be raised up out of the world, and caught up into heaven; being assured that he loves her too well, to let her remain at a distance from him always.—Here she is to dwell with him, and to be ravished with his love and delight for ever. Therefore, if you present all the world before her, with the richest of its treasures, she disregards it and cares not for it, and is unmindful of any pain or affliction. She has a strange sweetness in her mind, and singular purity in her affections; is most just and conscientious in all her conduct, and you could not persuade her to do any thing wrong or sinful, if you would give her all the world lest she should offend this great Being. She is of a wonderful sweetness, calmness, and universal benevolence of mind, especially after this great God has manifested himself to her mind. She will sometimes go about from place to place, singing sweetly; and seems to have some one invisible always conversing with her.

Negroes for Sale.

John, coxswain and pilot,
Harry, prime boat and field hand,
Edward, boat and field hand,
Hannah, his wife, good house servant and field hand,
Hannah, good house servant,
Guy, prime shoemaker,
Hector, a shoemaker,
Cochran, boat hand,
Nod, field and boat hand,
Ben, prime
Cyris, do
Apply to
March 29, A. MUIRHEAD & CO. 20tf

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscribers have established themselves in the above line of business in Cheraw, and offer their services to its citizens.
G. BAZENCOURT, & CO.
Cheraw, S. C., Jan. 26.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase for cash a few likely negroes. Those from eight to thirty years of age would be preferred. Any communication on the subject through the Post Office directed to Bennettsville will meet attention.
D. M. CROSLAND.
Bennettsville 5th May, 1836. 26tf

Weeding Hoes.

12 DOZEN Weeding Hoes, just received, also on hand a few barrels Irish Potatoes, for sale by
J. & C. POWELL.
March 24, 1836.

Batter's Effervescent Magnesian Aperient,

RECOMMENDED by the medical Faculty for Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Nervous Debility, Acidity of Stomach, &c. for sale by
JNO. I. WESTERVELT.
March 23, 1836.

JOHN I. WESTERVELT respectfully informs his friends and customers, that he has received his Stock of
DRUGS & MEDICINES
and is prepared to meet the wants of the Public in any article in his line of business.
February 9th, 1836. 13tf

Land For Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, his plantation in Marlborough District, containing 710 acres prime Cotton and Corn land, having about 250 acres under cultivation. It is situated three miles from the Court House and has a comfortable dwelling house and necessary out buildings upon it. Persons desiring to purchase it, can ascertain the terms by applying to C. W. Dudley at Marlborough C. House, or to the Subscriber himself on the premises.
JOHN R. DONALDSON.
May 23d, 29 tf

POLICIES will be issued upon Buildings, Merchandise in Store, and on the river to and from Charleston and Georgetown; also on Cotton in store. Persons living in the country and towns adjacent by giving a description of their property, can have it insured against loss or damage by fire.
D. S. HARRLEE, Agent at Cheraw, for Ins. Co. of Columbia, S. C.
April 10, 1836. 26tf

Lemon Syrup & Wines.

10 dozen Lemon Syrup,
4 dozen Claret,
4 dozen Port,
4 dozen Madeira. } Wines.
For Sale by
J. MALLOY & Co. 35 tf.
July 12,

THE SATURDAY NEWS,

AND
LITERARY GAZETTE.

A Weekly Family Newspaper, devoted to Literature, Criticism and Fine Arts, General Intelligence, News.
Price Two Dollars per annum—payable in advance.

ON Saturday, July 2, 1836, the subscribers will commence, in Philadelphia, the publication of a new weekly newspaper, under the above title.

The News will embrace every variety of light literature, including Tales, Poetry, Essays, Criticism, Notices of the Fine Arts, the Drama, &c. The original matter will be supplied by writers of the first eminence. A regular correspondence will be maintained with Washington, and the principal Cities of the Union, and arrangements are in progress by which letters from Europe will be constantly furnished.

Attention will be paid to securing at the earliest possible date, the choicest productions of the English periodical press. Popular novels will not be suffered to interfere with a general variety. The latest news and all items of interesting intelligence will invariably form part of the contents.

The News will be printed on a folio sheet of the largest class, and will furnish as large an amount of reading matter as any weekly paper now published in this country. It will be conducted in a spirit of the most fearless independence. All allusion to party politics, or sectarian religion will be carefully avoided.

LOUIS A. GODEY,
JOSEPH C. NEAL,
MORTON McMICHAEL.

Agents of this paper will be allowed the usual commission.

Six copies furnished for 10 dollars.

All payments to be made in advance.

Orders free of postage, will be addressed to
L. A. GODEY, & Co.

No. 100 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

Our editorial friends, in the country will oblige us by inserting the above prospectus, and accepting a free exchange.

CAREY'S LIBRARY OF CHOICE LITERATURE

HAS now completed its first six months of publication, and the publishers offer the following works in the testimony of the fulfillment of the promises made to the public in the original prospectus.

Life of Sir James Mackintosh, by his son.

Kincaid's Rifle Brigade, by Miss Roberts.

Characteristics of Hindostan, by G. P. R. James.

One in a Thousand, by G. P. R. James.

Rienzi, by E. L. Bulwer.

Random Recollections of the House of Commons.

The Second Volume has commenced with Selections from *The Dramas of Joanna Baillus, and Crimes, or Posthumous Records of a London Clergyman*—a work resembling in style, and supposed to be by the same author, as the celebrated *Tales from the Diary of a Physician*.

The First Volume can be had separate, without subscribing to the work, upon the remittance of \$2 50 to the publishers.

The Library is published weekly, containing Twenty imperial octavo pages, and the Literary Advertiser, which accompanies it, four pages, and is bound up at the end of every volume.—Price per annum, in advance, \$5.

Address, E. L. CAREY & A. HART,
Or, LOUIS A. GODEY,
Philadelphia.

A remittance of Five Dollars will command the first volume of the Library and the *Marysatt* novel, complete in 8 numbers, containing *Peter Simple*, *Jack Faithful*, *Pirate & Three Cut-throats*, *King's Own*, *Newton Forester*, *Pacha of many Tales*, and *Japhet in Search of his Father*.

First Volume of Library or Lady's Book.

26,000 SUBSCRIBERS!

Philadelphia Mirror.

THE splendid patronage awarded to the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, induces the editors to commence the publication, under the above title, of a quarto edition of their popular journal, so long known as the largest Family Newspaper in the United States with a list of near TWENTY-SIX THOUSAND SUBSCRIBERS. The new feature recently introduced of furnishing their readers with new books of the best literature of the day, having proved so eminently successful, the plan will be continued. Six volumes of the celebrated writings of Captain Marryatt, and sixty-five of Mr. Brook's valuable Letters from Europe, have already been published without interfering with its news and miscellaneous reading. The Courier is the largest and cheapest family newspaper ever issued in this country, containing articles in Literature, Science, and Arts; Internal Improvement; Agriculture; in short every variety of topics usually introduced into a public journal. Giving full accounts of sales, markets, and news of the latest dates.

It is published at the low price of \$2. For this small sum subscribers get valuable and entertaining matter each week enough to fill a common book of 200 pages, and equal to 30 volumes a year, and which is estimated to read weekly by at least two hundred thousand people, scattered in all parts of the country, from Maine to Florida, and from the sea board to the lakes.—The paper has been now so long established as to render it too well known to require an extended prospectus, the publishers, therefore, will do no more than refer to the two leading daily political papers of opposite politics. The Pennsylvania says, "The Saturday Courier is the largest, and one of the best family newspapers in the Union;" the other, the Inquirer and Daily Courier, says, "It is the largest journal published in Philadelphia, and one of the very best in the United States." The New York Star says, "we know nothing more liberal on the part of the dominant talents of our country, than their unbounded liberality in offering literary prizes."

The Albany Mercury of March 16th, 1836 says, "The Saturday Courier is decidedly the best Family Newspaper ever published in this, or any other country, and its value is only appreciated by the public, if we may judge its contents are agreeably varied, and each number contains more really valuable reading matter than is published in a week in any daily paper in the Union. Its mammoth dimensions enable its enterprising proprietors, Messrs. Woodward & Clarke, of Philadelphia, to re-publish in its columns in the course of a year, several of the most interesting new works that issue from the British press; which cannot fail to give to it a permanent interest and render it worthy of preservation. To meet the wishes, therefore, of such of their subscribers as desire to have their numbers bound, they have determined on issuing an edition of the Courier in the quarto form, which will render it much more convenient for reading when it is bound in a volume and thus greatly enhance its value."

THE QUARTO EDITION.

Under the title of the *Philadelphia Mirror*, will commence with the publication of the *Prize Tale*, to which was awarded the prize of \$100, written by Miss Leslie, editor of the extended *Annual of the Token*, and author of *Fanshawe's* and other valuable contributions to *American Literature*. A large number of songs, poems, tales, &c. offered in competition for the \$500 premiums, will add value and interest to the succeeding numbers, which will also be enriched by a story from Miss Sedgwick, author of *Hopewell*. The *Lincolns*, &c., whose talents have been so justly and extensively appreciated, both at home and abroad.

This approved FAMILY NEWSPAPER is strictly neutral in religious and political matters, and the uncompromising opponent of quaker of every kind.

MAPS.

In addition to all of which the publishers intend furnishing their patrons with a series of engraved Maps, embracing the twenty-five States of the Union, &c. exhibiting the situation, &c. of rivers, towns, mountains, lakes, the sea board internal improvements, as displayed in canals, rail roads, &c., with other interesting and useful features, roads, distances, &c. forming a complete Atlas for general use and information, handsomely executed, each distinct map on a large quarto sheet, at an expense which nothing but the splendid patronage which for six years past has been so generously extended to them, could warrant.

TERMS.

The Philadelphia Saturday Courier is still continued in its large form at the same price as heretofore. The Philadelphia Mirror, being a quarto edition of the Saturday Courier, with its increased attractions, and printed on the best fine white paper of the same size as the New York Albion, will be put at precisely one half the price of that valuable journal, viz. Three Dollars per annum payable in advance (including the Maps.)

WOODWARD & CLARKE,
Philadelphia.

The paper will be sent in exchange to such newspapers as may oblige us by publishing our advertisements.

The Silk Culturist.

AND FARMER'S MANUAL.
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